

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS  
WASTE ELEMENT  
of the  
MONO COUNTY INTEGRATED  
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

*Mono County, California*

**DRAFT**

**November 2014**



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Hazardous chemicals are prevalent in modern society, not only in the commercial and industrial sectors, but also in the residential sector. Hazardous substances can be found throughout the home, garage, garden and hobby shop as constituents in products such as cleaners, paints, pesticides and glue. Once these hazardous products are no longer needed by the consumer, they become Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). Improper disposal of HHW can pose a risk to human health and the environment. Thus, HHW requires special handling.

A substance is classified as a hazardous waste by the Department of Health Services (DHS), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, if it demonstrates one of the following characteristics:

- Ignitability: flammable (e.g., lighter fluid, spot and paint removers).
- Corrosivity: eats away materials and can destroy human and animal tissue by chemical action (e.g., oven and toilet bowl cleaners).
- Reactivity: creates an explosion or produces deadly vapors (e.g., bleach mixed with ammonia based cleaners).
- Toxicity: capable of producing injury, illness, or damage to human, domestic livestock, or wildlife through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface (e.g., rat poison, cleaning fluids, pesticides, bleach). Such products include toxic pesticides, caustic drain openers, ignitable paint thinners and other reactive or explosive materials.

By educating people about how to properly dispose of HHW, and providing adequate collection programs, a jurisdiction will reduce the amount of HHW that is improperly disposed of in the garbage, down the sewer, into storm drains, or directly onto the ground.

## 2.0 HHW MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

All household materials that have hazardous waste characteristics have been targeted for diversion since these materials are not accepted at sanitary landfills. The specific objectives of the Household Hazardous Waste Management Element are as follows:

### 2.1 Short-Term Planning Objectives (2014 - 2019)

- Reduce the amount of HHW disposed in County landfills.
- Reduce the amount of HHW generated within the County by advocating the use of products not harmful to the environment.
- Cooperate with the Town of Mammoth Lakes and adjacent counties to develop regional approaches to the management and disposal of HHW that will result in a lower management cost to each.
- Initiate public education programs addressing HHW management, usage and alternatives.

### 2.2 Medium-Term Planning Objectives (2014 - 2030)

- Promote the recycling and/or re-use of HHW by the County and general public.
- Continue cooperation with adjacent counties to implement regional HHW management plans.
- Continue education and public information programs implemented during the short-term planning period.

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## 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

### **3.1 Generation**

The 1992 Household Hazardous Waste Element of the Integrated Waste Management Plan quantified HHW generation within Mono County (including the Town of Mammoth Lakes) as follows:

<b>Material</b>	<b>Total Generation (pounds per year)</b>
Waste Oil	14,000
Solvents	10,000
Pesticides	10,000
Dyes & Paints	64,000
Inorganic Liquids	2,000
Miscellaneous	16,000
Total	116,000

### **3.2 Programs**

Since the development of the 1992 HHW Element, the County has implemented several programs that were identified at the time the Element was adopted. These programs, as they exist today, are described below.

#### **3.2.1 Education**

The County utilizes grant funds (when available) to promote awareness of HHW disposal options throughout the County. Over the years, this has been accomplished with direct outreach through booths at local events, print advertising, web presence on the County's website, as well as printed handouts and receipts from the Transfer Stations and landfills.

#### **3.2.2 Load-Checking**

Mono County implements a load checking program at the gatehouse of all landfills and transfer stations. The effort is carried out primarily on self-haulers by gate attendants. This load checking program succeeds in directing hazardous waste to its proper disposal area, and increases awareness of the dangers and regulation of hazardous waste.

For commercial loads, spot-checkers regularly inspect loads of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition waste. When hazardous waste is identified, it is re-located to the proper disposal area.

#### **3.2.3 Permanent HHW Facility**

The County constructed a Permanent HHW Facility at the Benton Crossing Landfill in 2007. This facility is utilized as a central aggregating point for all HHW collected from the County's Batteries, Oil and Paint (BOP) sites, temporary sites, and mobile events throughout the County.

#### **3.2.4 Temporary HHW (BOP) Facilities**

The County maintains 6 BOP sites at County Transfer Stations. The Town of Mammoth Lakes has a 7<sup>th</sup> location, at the Mammoth Disposal Transfer Station within the Town. These sites are utilized for the temporary collection and storage of batteries, oil and paint until the materials can be safely transported to the PHHWCF at Benton Crossing.

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### *3.2.5 Mobile Events*

As funding permits, the County implements mobile collection events throughout. These events are implemented with County staff and County equipment. In recent years these events have been funded through CalRecycle HHW grant opportunities.

### **3.3 Collection**

The results of these programs have been well-documented over the years since the first HHW Element was adopted. Annual reports have proven that Mono County programs have been successful in collecting a significant amount of HHW and removing the material from the waste stream.

In 2013, Mono County collected over 220,000 pounds of HHW. At 15.4 pounds per capita, the County's efforts ranked third out of California's 58 counties.

In 2014, the county collected over 290,000 pounds of HHW for recycling or proper disposition.

## **4.0 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES**

The program alternatives that were considered in early HHW Elements include the following:

### **4.1 Collection Programs**

#### *4.1.1 Periodic Collection Programs.*

One or two day collection ("round-up") events are generally preceded by an intensive public information campaign designed to inform the public when and where the event would take place, to identify what types of materials would be accepted and how those materials should be packaged when brought to the collection site. Residents can bring their HHW (generally up to 5 gallons or 50 pounds per household per trip) to the facility. All HHW received is packed in drums that are sealed and removed from the site at the end of the event.

#### *4.1.2 Permanent Collection Facility*

A permanent HHW collection facility accepts HHW delivered by city residents at a fixed location. These facilities are generally open year-round. Permanent facilities are usually sited to allow access from major population centers and can be designed to incorporate recycling and source reduction opportunities. Recycling may be accomplished by accumulating volumes of materials such as used oil, latex paint, or batteries for reprocessing into new materials. Source reduction opportunities include the establishment of a waste exchange program. In fact, the DHS and CIWMB encourage the exchange of materials as a means of waste reduction as long as safeguards are maintained. The facility would be open on a regular schedule for a limited number of hours per week.

A trained County employee would be available during the hours of operation to inspect, receive and pack the HHW. The quantity received from anyone household would be limited to 5 gallons or 50 pounds per day. Current State regulations require that the stored material remain on site no more than one year. Arrangements would be made with a licensed hazardous waste disposal firm to service the facility.

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Although trucks from the disposal firm make weekly trips down the Route 395 corridor, the servicing schedule would be coordinated with other counties and municipalities along the route that have implemented similar programs in order to make the removal of the packed HHW from all of the facilities as efficient as possible.

#### *4.1.3 Mobile Programs*

A mobile collection unit consists of a custom-made trailer equipped with an office, laboratory and waste packaging and storage areas. The unit is moved to pre-scheduled locations and collects HHW for a maximum of two days per site. The operation and activities at the collection site are similar to those for a periodic collection event. The annual schedule of collections and the locations of the mobile unit should be made available to the public.

#### *4.1.4 Fee-for-Service, Door-to-Door, or Curbside Collection*

**Fee for Service:** These programs involve charging the residents a flat fee or a fee based on the types and quantity generated. **Door-to-Door Programs:** Collection of HHW would be made on a regular schedule or on request. A custom collection vehicle would be required that would include facilities for analyzing, handling, packaging and transporting the material to be received. **Curbside Collection:** HHW would be placed at the curb and collected by a custom vehicle on a regular schedule.

#### *4.1.5 Load Checking Programs*

Loads of waste are checked (usually on a random basis) at a landfill or transfer station to screen for the presence of any hazardous materials. Logs of the loads sampled and the results of the inspections are kept by the facility operator and reported to the CIWMB. The landfill operator would inspect in-coming loads of self-haul waste (usually delivered in autos or pick-up trucks, and would conduct random inspections of loads from commercial collection vehicles.

#### *4.1.6 Recycling Program For Waste Oils, Paints and Batteries*

A recycling program for HHW targets materials that can be readily recycled and can reduce the high costs of disposal at a permitted hazardous waste facility. Many communities have integrated recycling programs into their existing collection events, drop-off centers, or door-to-door pickup programs. The recycling alternative considered for the County targets waste oil, paints and batteries. By recycling HHW the County can help divert these materials from disposal and preserve resources.

#### *4.1.7 Public Education and Information Program*

To secure the cooperation and participation of the public, a comprehensive and ongoing HHW information and education program is required. This program would include periodic items in the local media that would address:

- Identification of HHW
- Effect of improper HHW disposal on the environment
- Proper handling and disposal of HHW
- Alternatives to the use of toxic products in and around the home

The program would also include posters in prominent locations in each one of the population centers and inserts in County mailings such as tax or utility bills.

Countywide public education activities may also include the following:

- Develop and distribute a guidebook that would assist the County in answering questions from residents on proper management and disposal of hazardous materials in the home.

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The guidebook would contain suggestions for alternative less-toxic products. A directory of public agencies and organizations involved with management of toxics would also be included in the guidebook.

- Update and distribute a calendar of County-sponsored HHW collection events and a list of County contacts.
- Establish contact with retailers to discuss the role they can play in HHW education.
- Establish school contacts to integrate hazardous waste curriculum into the schools.
- Advertise HHW collection programs in the County.
- Post signs inside buses, at bus stops and on billboards and place posters in stores.
- Provide media coverage including public service announcements and press releases to area papers, TV and radio stations and community newsletters.
- Distribute inserts in garbage, utility or tax bills.
- Distribute fliers at libraries, community meetings, landfill entrance facilities, churches and schools.
- Print advertisements on grocery bags.
- Provide a Hotline telephone number and establish an appointment mechanism. Use the appointment telephone call as an opportunity to educate residents.
- Determine if a substance is hazardous. Explain its hazardous nature.
- Emphasize less-toxic alternative products and methods.
- Expand work with retailers including: workshops for retailers about less-toxic alternative products and shelf labeling; provide HHW posters; provide auto parts stores, nurseries and hardware stores with signs and handouts or both, on the safe use and disposal of hazardous products.

## **5.0 EVALUATION OF PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES**

This section presents a standard criteria and evaluation of alternatives that can be used when considering changes to, or enhancements of existing County programs in the future.

### **5.1 Collection Programs**

#### *5.1.1 Periodic HHW Collection Programs*

##### Effectiveness in Reducing HHW in the Waste Stream:

Collection events are considered moderately effective at diverting HHW because they offer residents disposal and recycling options for their HHW. They also result in increased awareness about the dangers of improperly disposing of hazardous materials. However, because the events are held only from time to time they do not provide residents with an ongoing option, thus limiting the effectiveness.

##### Program Cost:

*\$77,000/event* (based on similar programs with crew on site two days, one day collection, 500 households served).

##### Institutional Factors:

A contract is issued for each event and the contractor must be licensed to manage the event. The host community must obtain a permit from the California Department of Health Services. A permit-by-rule permitting procedure has been proposed by the Department of Health Services.

##### Consistency of Local Policies:

Collection events are consistent with local policies.

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Facility Needs:

Collection events do not require expansion or development of facilities.

Availability of Markets:

Collection events divert latex paint, oil and batteries from the waste stream through recycling. Non-recyclable HHW collected through the events are either properly disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste facility or incinerated. Ongoing waste exchanges where residents can obtain usable products that otherwise would be discarded are not feasible at collection events due to the short duration and transient nature.

Ease of Implementation:

The event must be preceded by and comprehensive and intensive public education program. The program cost vs. the amount of material actually collected is a major disadvantage of this type of program.

Hazards:

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with periodic collection events include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transport of hazardous materials. However, proper equipment, operation and health and safety training of event workers minimize these potential hazards.

Program Flexibility:

Due to operational limitations, collection events have a limited ability to respond to changing conditions. In addition, collection events do not allow for flexibility in recycling option such as accumulation of larger volumes of material, or the establishment of waste exchange programs.

Shift in HHW Generation:

This alternative is not expected to create shifts in waste type generation.

*5.1 .2 Permanent HHW Collection Facility*

The County currently maintains a Permanent HHW Facility at the Benton Crossing Landfill. Upon closure of Benton Crossing Landfill, the permanent HHW Facility would need to be relocated and re-established at an alternate location.

Effectiveness in Reducing HHW in the Waste Stream:

A permanent collection facility is effective in reducing the amount of HHW disposed of in the landfills by offering residents ongoing disposal, recycling and source reduction options.

Program Costs:

Costs associated with developing and operating a permanent HHW collection facility are considered high. To reduce disposal fees, items such as paint, oil and automotive batteries can be recycled and a waste exchange program may be implemented.

Institutional Factors:

Permitting requirements for a permanent HHW collection facility may present a temporary barrier to the implementation of this alternative.

Consistency with Local Policies:

A permanent facility is identified as a disposal option in the Mono County Hazardous Waste Management Element.

Facility Needs:

This alternative requires the development of a collection and storage facility. A HHW facility must meet specific state and federal safety and operating standards. A facility should be designed to prevent spills or leaks and prevent incompatible wastes from mixing and should include explosion proofing, grounding columns, proper containment, sufficient ventilation and adequate emergency response and safety equipment. A permanent facility should be situated on an impervious surface and fenced for security.

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An area for analyzing unknowns is also needed. Tracking records accounting for all wastes managed at the facility should be maintained.

Availability of Markets:

End uses for selected HHW are considered relatively stable. Reuse of unopened, reusable products can be promoted through waste exchanges or organized referrals. Non-recyclable HHW is disposed of properly at permitted hazardous waste disposal facility or incinerated.

Hazards:

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with a permanent facility include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transportation of hazardous materials. However, proper facility siting, equipment, operation and health and safety training for facility staff would minimize any potential hazards. Therefore hazards are considered known and considered controllable.

Program Flexibility:

A permanent facility is considered highly flexible because it can accommodate changing social conditions by increasing or decreasing the days or hours of operation as needed. A permanent facility can process participants more efficiently than 1-day collection events because of the dedicated staffing and operational characteristics of the facility. Recycling opportunities are enhanced because of the ability to accumulate material over a longer period, resulting in larger volumes that are attractive to recyclers. The location of the facility adjacent to an existing County facility would allow for the part-time use of an employee already on the County payroll.

Change in HHW Generation:

No change in waste generation is expected to result from implementation of this program.

*5.1.3 Temporary HHW Collection Facilities*

The County currently maintains 6 Temporary HHW Collection Facilities, one at each Transfer Station.

Effectiveness In Reducing HHW In the Waste Stream:

These types of programs have the same limited effectiveness as periodic collection events.

Program Cost: The costs for the advertising, logistics and coordination of the program would be in the range as those for a periodic event. Actual cost of the event would be higher because of the need for a more specialized vehicle.

Institutional Factors:

Same as for a periodic collection event.

Consistency With Local Policies:

The program would be consistent with the County policy of minimizing the amount of HHW entering the waste stream.

Facility Needs:

No permanent facility in the vicinity of the County would be required.

Availability of Markets:

Same as for periodic collection events.

Ease of Implementation: Same as for periodic collection events.

Hazards:

Same as for periodic collection events.

Program Flexibility:

High

Change in HHW Generation: None anticipated

*5.1.4 Fee-for-Service, Door-to-Door, or Curbside Programs*

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Effectiveness in Reducing HHW In the Waste Stream:

Fee for service program have the effect of discouraging participation. Door-to-door and curbside collection event are effective in reducing the amount of HHW entering the waste stream since customized, personal collection service is provided.

Program Cost:

The cost per household served would be extremely high given the high capital costs of the program and the limited number of households to be served.

Institutional Factors:

Identification of a program operator, establishment of a contractual relationship with the County if the operator was a private firm, permitting.

Consistency With Local Policies:

There are currently only limited curbside trash collection programs in the County unincorporated areas.

Facility Needs:

A facility for the storage of the collected materials would be required.

Availability of Markets:

Markets for collected materials would be the same as those for permanent collection facilities.

Ease of Implementation:

Implementation will be hampered by the lack of any existing refuse collection systems.

Hazards:

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with collection programs include spills, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transportation of hazardous materials. However, proper equipment operation and health and safety training for collection personnel will minimize any potential hazards. However, because of the transportation of collected material throughout the County, the potential hazards are greater than for a permanent facility. Hazards would also be caused by the setting out of materials for collection.

Program Flexibility:

High

Change in HHW Generation:

None

*5.2 Load Checking Programs*

Mono County currently maintains a load checking and spot-checking program at all County sites. These programs, while of low cost, are not effective in removing small quantities of HHW from the waste.

Effectiveness in Reducing the Amount of HHW in the County Landfills:

Moderate

Program Costs:

The assigned landfill operator would be responsible for inspecting in-coming loads and conducting random inspections of loads from commercial collection vehicles.

Institutional Factors:

The success of this program is dependent on the implementation of the County's plans for consolidating, enclosing, and staffing the existing landfills. Landfill operators will require training and record keeping procedures must be established.

Consistency With Local Policies:

This program would be consistent with the County's policy of eliminating HHW from the landfills.

Facility Needs:

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None

Availability of Markets:

N/A

Hazards:

None anticipated. All inspectors will be trained in the proper identification and handling of HHW.

Program Flexibility:

High

Change in HHW Generation:

None anticipated.

### *5.3 Recycling Program For Waste Oils, Paints and Batteries*

Effectiveness in Reducing the Amount of HHW Disposed in County Landfills:

Recycling programs are very effective in reducing the volume and weight of hazardous materials disposed of at sanitary landfills and hazardous waste disposal facilities.

Program Cost:

Recycling HHW reduces the costs of disposal for HHW collected during collection events, door-to-door events, or at a permanent facility. No specific costs are associated with a recycling program because it can be implemented in conjunction with these other collection programs.

Institutional Factors:

Institutional barriers are anticipated to have little impact on this alternative. Effective January 1, 1991, pursuant to AS 2597, HHW recycling facilities will no longer need a hazardous waste permit if materials accepted are limited to; (1) latex paint, (2) used oil, (3) antifreeze, (4) spent lead acid batteries, (5) nickel-cadmium, alkaline, carbon-zinc and other small batteries. Section 25250.11 (a), Health & Safety Code, exempts from its HHW permit requirements "any person who receives used oil from consumers or other used oil generator," as long as no more than 20 gallons of used oil are received at a time and containers hold no more than 5 gallons each. The DHS will allow a facility collection event to bulk latex paint if it is properly authorized to accept it as one of its household hazardous wastes. Government Code Section 66798.9 (Statute, 1989) provides immunity for local agencies operating HHW programs unless the agencies act negligently. Additional immunity from state liability is provided in Health & Safety Code, Section 25366.5, for local governments or their contractors who are running HHW facilities and events.

Consistency with Local Policies:

Recycling HHW is consistent with the County's policy of recycling and providing cost effective collection options for HHW.

Need for New Facilities:

A storage facility is needed to recycle HHW. Recycling HHW can be integrated into existing facilities and programs, including curbside collection programs, drop-off centers and periodic, mobile and permanent collection facilities.

Availability of Markets:

Section 5.2 describes the available markets for recycled HHW.

Ease of Implementation:

Recycling operations can be relatively easy to implement with existing or planned programs.

Hazards:

Recycling HHW produces minimal hazards. Some hazards are associated with latex paint. Latex paint that has been stored for many years may contain mercury or lead. Older latex paint, improperly labeled paint, paint that is not in its original container and possibly contaminated paint should be disposed of instead of recycled to reduce potential hazards. Other potential public health risks and safety hazards

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associated with recycling programs include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transportation of hazardous materials. However, proper design, equipment and health and safety training can minimize any potential hazards.

Program Flexibility:

Recycling programs are generally flexible to changing conditions. The volumes of materials accepted can fluctuate based on demand and public awareness. Increasing the frequency of pickup by the end users can address these fluctuations.

Change in HHW Generation:

This alternative is not expected to create shifts in waste type generation.

*5.4 Public Education and Information*

Education and public information are important elements of HHW programs. Successful programs require ongoing efforts to inform residents of the hazards of some household materials and the proper avenues available for its disposal. The program should serve to educate consumers about the hazards of household products and the proper management of these products. An education program should encourage the use of less toxic products, buying household hazardous materials only in quantities that will be used and proper storage and proper disposal of HHW. An effective program will inform the community about the available recycling and disposal option, in addition to educating the public about the dangers of HHW and nonhazardous alternatives.

Effectiveness in Reducing HHW Disposal in the Landfills:

Public education and information are effective methods for increasing awareness about proper disposal of HHW and may increase participation during collection programs. Offering the community information about safer alternatives to HHW can reduce the amount of HHW being generated in the County. Education about safer alternatives to hazardous materials and information regarding collection events will work to help eliminate HHW from the waste stream entering the area landfills.

Program Cost:

The public education program for HHW can be part of a larger education program incorporating many components of the Integrated Waste Management Plan. Because the public education and information program is an integrated effort, the costs associated with the HHW element cannot be separated.

Institutional Factors:

There are no barriers to offering the public educational materials.

Consistency with Local Policies:

Education and public information are consistent with County policies.

Facility Needs:

No additional facilities are needed. Existing facilities could serve as locations for seminars and educational workshops.

Availability of Markets:

Not applicable.

Ease of Implementation:

A public education and information program is relatively easy to implement in the short-term planning period. The County will make use of existing mailings to residents and utilize the general media to the extent possible.

Hazards:

None

Program Flexibility:

A public education program should be flexible to account for changing conditions in demographics, products, etc. The program should serve to educate consumers about the hazards of household

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products and the proper management of these products. An education program should encourage the use of less toxic products, buying household hazardous materials only in quantities that will be used and proper storage and proper disposal of HHW when the products are no longer needed.

Change in HHW Generation:

This alternative is not expected to create shifts in waste type generation, except that an intended result will be a decrease in the generation of HHW.

## **6.0 PROGRAM SELECTION**

Temporary facilities for the collection of batteries, oil, and paint have been will be developed at all County Transfer Stations. A Permanent HHW Facility has been constructed and is fully operational at the Benton Crossing Landfill. Education and outreach programs are selected an ongoing. Mobile events are conducted, time and resources permitting.

These facilities are staffed by employees trained in the proper identification, handling, and management of household hazardous waste.

In 1992, the Local Task Force identified the selected programs based on what would provide the most cost effective service for County residents, with an adequate level of convenience. Those programs have been implemented over time, and are currently ongoing.

Considering the current success of the existing programs, and the ability of the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund to fund the ongoing operation of the programs and to avail itself of grant opportunities, it is believed that all existing programs, with existing funding mechanisms, represent the highest and best programs for meeting the County's HHW collection needs for the next planning period.

## **7.0 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

The Solid Waste Division of the County Department of Public Works is responsible for program implementation. Selected programs are currently implemented, and no further efforts are expected at this time. The intent is to continue with existing programs and the monitoring and evaluation of those programs. The expected closure of Benton Crossing Landfill creates a distant need to site and relocate the existing PHHWCF.

## **8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

To effectively monitor the success of the selected programs, several tasks should be performed:

- Comply with CalRecycle reporting requirements, specifically Form 303
- Consider effectiveness of programs by comparing to pounds per capita of HHW collection to comparable counties within the state.
- Periodically survey program participants to determine who is participating and if buying
- practices have changed to reduce the quantities of HHW generated.
- Attempt to quantify any source reduction of HHW.

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## 9.0 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

### 9.1 Objectives

#### 9.1.1 Short Term-Objectives (ongoing)

- To inform the public of the toxic nature of materials used in and around the home
- To inform the public of the proper means of disposing of HHW
- To encourage the use of alternatives to HHW

#### 9.1.2 Medium-Term Objectives (ongoing)

- To continue existing public education activities
- To promote a decrease in the amount of HHW generated

### 9.2 Existing Conditions

The existing education and outreach programs include print advertising, outreach at special events, materials distributed at County Transfer Stations, information distributed on gate receipts, as well as existing signage at the County sites. During mobile collection events, materials are distributed and opportunities for disposal are provided to the general public.

### 9.3 Program Implementation

Two specific audiences will be targeted:

- Consumers of household products that contribute to HHW generation
- School children

The County will assume responsibility for coordination of the HHW public education and information program, but will rely on the school administration, teaching staff and local merchants for much of the implementation. The County will distribute general program guidelines and objectives and provide the schools with access to sources of information on the proper use and disposal of household toxics. The County will also provide local merchants with the program guidelines and objectives and will supply the merchants with information or sources of information on the toxic-containing products that they sell.

Monitoring and evaluation of the program will be performed by observing the participation in the permanent HHW collection facility and the amount of HHW discovered in annual reviews of the waste disposal characterization.

## 10.0 FUNDING

The County has received CalRecycle grants for the construction of the PHHWF, as well as some enhancements since it was constructed. Continuing operations, outreach, and training are funded in part through CalRecycle OPP Grants. The County received an HD20 grant for improvements to our collection infrastructure, outreach, and mobile events. Disposal costs and remaining operational costs are funded by the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund.

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Future funding for the HHW programs will continue to come from the available grant opportunities and the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. Should the PHHWCF need to be relocated, the County will seek a grant for that purpose.

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